C1

"Hydrocarbons" are generally defined as molecules formed primarily by carbon and hydrogen atoms. Hydrocarbons may also include other elements, such as, but not limited to, halogens, metallic elements, nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur.

On page 53, please delete the paragraph beginning on line 20, and substitute therefor:

C2

As shown in FIG. 3, in addition to heat sources 100, one or more production wells 104 will typically be disposed within the portion of the coal formation. Formation fluids may be produced through production well 104. Production well 104 may also include a heat source. In this manner, the formation fluids may be maintained at a selected temperature throughout production, thereby allowing more or all of the formation fluids to be produced as vapors. Therefore high temperature pumping of liquids from the production well may be reduced or substantially eliminated, which in turn decreases production costs. Providing heating at or through the production well tends to: (1) inhibit condensation and/or refluxing of production fluid when such production fluid is moving in the production well proximate to the overburden, (2) increase heat input into the formation, and/or (3) increase formation permeability at or proximate the production well.

In the Claims:

Listed below are clean copies of the amended and new claims. Marked-up copies of the amended claims are provided in an accompanying document.

Sub C3D1

2309. (amended) A method of treating a coal formation in situ, comprising:

providing heat from one or more heat sources to at least a portion of the formation;

allowing the heat to transfer from one or more heat sources to a part of the formation; and

controlling the heat to yield at least about 15 % by weight of a total organic carbon content of the part of the formation into condensable hydrocarbons.